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# Hongkong Telegraph

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## America's New Atomic

### Paris Police On Alert

Strikers Sprayed  
With Tear Gas

Paris, Dec. 2.—Steel-helmeted police patrolled the streets of Paris today for the first time since the liberation of the city from the Germans as 2,000,000 strikers awaited the Government's next move.

The Assembly was meeting again this evening to resume its debate on the Government's Anti-Subversion Bill, following last night's "occupation" of the Chamber by M. Raoul Calas, a Communist deputy who refused to leave after being suspended for "making an appeal to insurrection."

M. Calas was escorted from the building at 5 a.m. today after "squatting" for ten hours.

The Cabinet was also meeting tonight under M. Robert Schuman, to consider wage claims by civil servants.

The strike position in Paris today remained unchanged but transport dislocation as a result of the strike was slightly less serious.

Underground railway service was restored after the police had evicted strikers from the capital's six main power stations and railway engineers had restored power supplies to the railway.

Trains travelled at reduced speeds after four coaches of one had been derailed at a place where the rails had been unbolted—presumably by saboteurs.

**RAILWAY STATION CLEARED**

Main line traffic from the principal Paris railway stations was normal again today, but suburban services were still affected by the strike.

The police, using tear gas, tonight cleared strikers who had been spurred on by a Communist deputy, from the railway station and depot at Limoges, the central railway junction of France, after clashes lasting for hours.

The French Cabinet will meet tomorrow to discuss the present political and social situation, it was announced here tonight.

The Cabinet, with President Vincent Auriol in the chair, will also discuss a date for the first meeting of the Assembly of the French Union, covering France and the overseas territories.

The French National Assembly's marathon debate on the Government's proposed Anti-Subversion Bill, which was resumed this afternoon, was still after five hours' talk bogged down with side issues.

(Continued on Page 4)

### Loan To Aid Immigration

Lake Success, N.Y., Dec. 2.—Plans for the negotiation of a loan from the United States of about \$135 million to aid the immigration of Jewish displaced persons into Palestine are being made by high officials of the Jewish Agency here. It was reliably learned today.

The negotiations, which are in a very early stage, were also understood to concern a larger loan from the World Bank to finance the first part of a big immigration scheme in Palestine. The Jewish Agency's claim on the first loan would be based, according to well-informed sources, on the argument that it would cost the United States Government more to house and feed the thousands of Jewish displaced persons in the American Zone than the total amount of the loan. The Agency would propose taking responsibility for displaced persons in return for help in meeting the cost of their transport to Palestine.—Reuter.

### TRADE TALKS TO RESUME

London, Dec. 2.—Today's official announcement that Anglo-Russian trade negotiations are to be resumed immediately was welcomed in London financial and economic quarters.

The reasons why resumption has been made possible, Reuter learns from an authoritative source, are that Britain is now able to accede to the stipulation by Russian guaranteeing delivery dates for British industrial products and that Britain has agreed to the second Russian stipulation that Britain should not insist on full payment of the August 1 and November 1 instalments of the 1941 credits agreement before the talks could be resumed.

Russia has paid only half of each instalment when due.

During the previous negotiations, which broke down in Moscow last July, the Russians held out for the postponed payment of half of the 1941 credits while Britain would only agree to the postponement of one-quarter of them.—Reuter.

### Death Of Lab. M.P.

London, Dec. 2.—The death today of Mr. William Foster, Labour Member of Parliament for Wigan since 1912, will add the sixth by-election to the current series of what has come to be known as "Britain's miniature general election."—Reuter.

## Weapons USING PLUTONIUM AND URANIUM

Atlantic City, Dec. 2.—Mr. David Lilienthal, chairman of the United States Atomic Energy Commission, said today that the United States was now producing new atomic weapons from both uranium and plutonium.

Mr. Lilienthal told the American Society of Mechanical Engineers that "both of these products are used for atomic weapons in current production and are under design at the commission's laboratories."

### MORE TRADERS FOR JAPAN

Restrictions Likely  
To Be Lifted

Tokyo, Dec. 2.—Restrictions on the number of foreign businessmen coming to Japan will soon be eased to allow the entry of not only traders but also group representatives of United Nations who will be permitted to submit reorganisation plans for Japanese companies in which they held large prewar interests, United Press learned today.

Many companies will be affected by the SCAP sponsored Japanese decentralising law at present pending passage of the Upper House of the Diet. The bill was passed by the Lower House but was held up in the House of Councillors, reportedly because of criticism against it which appeared in some sections of the American press reprinted in Japan.

Mr. Edward C. Welsh, chief of the Anti-Trust and Cartels Division, pointed out that some representatives of United Nations firms already have been to Japan and submitted such reorganisation plans, and "such opportunity will continue to be given to any other United Nations investors who come to Japan or who will otherwise wish to make recommendations concerning a company's reorganisation."

### KNOTTY PROBLEM

It was reliably learned the first group of 152 representatives of pre-war investors may be permitted entry around the first of the year. They will be selected according to the size of investments.

The whole problem of what to do with prewar investments is one of the knottiest to be tackled by SCAP. Most investments compulsorily sold and bought up by the war and go back into business in Japan in a big way.

SCAP's Civil Property Custodian is charged with unscrambling holdings and recompensing United Nations investors who have legitimate claims. Some of these, however, were not expected to demand their original shares but may prefer recompensation in yen. Others were expected to transfer control if they held it before the war and go back into business in Japan in a big way.

Still others held shares in companies such as Mitsui Bussan which has been completely liquidated.

It was understood the companies affected by the deconcentration law comprise three-quarters of Japan's business and industry.

### LOOSENING RESTRICTIONS

Meanwhile simultaneous moves in Washington and Tokyo indicated a general loosening of the restrictions of quotas of traders entering Japan and the length of stay permitted here. SCAP is known to be exploring the possibility of removing all quotas in view of the original total figure of 400 foreign traders at one time was never filled since limited private trade was opened on August 15. Any such plan is subject to approval by Washington and the Inter-Allied Trade Board.

The latter, however, was reported to be considering immediately allowing a greater number of non-Inter-Allied Trade Board nationals into Japan if they do not crowd out representatives from the 11 Far

He did not explain whether the new weapons were bombs such as those dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, in Japan, or whether they represented a new military application of atomic power. Such details were classified as "secret."

The weapons were being assembled at isolated Los Alamos, New Mexico, where the first atom bomb was produced.

The United States Government has never confirmed any reports concerning the nature of the contents of the atomic bombs which have been exploded in the past, but it is known that they can be made either of uranium 235 or plutonium, which is the manmade element produced from uranium.

Mr. Lilienthal said that the United States had spent about \$2,500,000,000 in the atomic enterprise.

"If this country really means business then within the next several years this total expenditure will increase to approximately \$5,000,000,000," Reuter.

### BULGARIAN CLAIM

Moscow, Dec. 2.—The first direct claim that the production as well as the secret of the atom bomb was no longer the monopoly of the Americans, has been made by M. Georgi Dimitroff, Bulgarian Prime Minister, according to a Soviet News Agency despatch from Sofia, published in the newspaper Izvestia today.

Reporting the signing of the Yugoslav-Bulgarian mutual aid agreement last week, the report quoted M. Dimitroff as saying: "The atom bomb with which the American imperialists threaten and blackmail people has now become a bogey for the weak and fainthearted. Now its secret and production are no longer a monopoly."

The Foreign Minister, M. Molotov, told the Russians that the secret of the atom bomb had "long ceased to exist" when he spoke in Moscow on November 17 on the anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution. He made no reference to atom bomb production.

A week later, a Press report published in a Paris evening paper, said that the Soviet Union had exploded its first atom bomb on June 15 in Siberia.

The same report said that the Soviet Union had the necessary industrial potential to produce the atom bomb.—Reuter.

### ISLANDERS TO LEAVE

Honolulu, Dec. 2.—The 147 islanders on Eniwetok Atoll have agreed to move to make way for the United States scheduled new experiments in atomic warfare. The islanders agreed voluntarily to leave Eniwetok for a new home on uninhabited Ujae Island, 150 miles away.

The United States Atomic Energy Commission promises payment for their land and "every assistance and care." One authority, who has worked among the islanders, says they are not happy about it. The people of Bikini, transferred to Rongerik nearly two years ago to permit the first atomic tests, are still unsettled and unhappy, this source reported.

They found Rongerik too barren to support them.

The Bikini group has been slated to move to Ujae but one Naval government official said Ujae is not big enough for both groups.—Associated Press.

Eastern Commission nations representatives on the board. A survey revealed that only 104 business men were in Japan at present with the largest number of 110 from the United States.

It was learned some of the foreign prewar investors coming to Japan are: General Electric Company, Westinghouse, International Telephone and Telegraph Co., Standard Oil Co., Sun Oil Co., Texas Co., Oils Elevator Co., International Nickel Carrier Co., Eastman Kodak Co., General Motors and Ford Co.—United Press.

### Storm Takes Heavy Toll

Lisbon, Dec. 2.—Dispatches from Porto said 174 fishermen and sailors were believed drowned in the worst storm experienced off that coast in modern times. Scores of fishing boats were caught in the storm. Bodies were being washed ashore.—Associated Press.

### Regional Aid For S. Asia Possible

### Washington Report

Washington, Dec. 2.—It was learned authoritatively today that United States officials were studying the possibility of American aid to South Asia on a regional basis.

The source emphasised that nothing definite had yet materialised, but said the possibility of such a programme was being explored from all angles in the event that it later appeared necessary and feasible.

Impetus for such study, Pakistan, Burma and possibly Afghanistan would seek some form of assistance for economic development from the United States within the next year or two.

Faced with the possibility of such requests, American officials believed it would be wise to have prepared a regional plan for all South Asia in the event that it later became necessary to go to Congress or other financial sources for authorisation.

This approach, which was followed in Europe, it would be better to attempt regional assistance than to grant individual loans to individual countries.

**IMPORTANT CONDITION**

Whether such a plan will ever mature depends apparently on the requests from South Asian countries and their ability to show, as was required of the Europeans, willingness to assist one another by complementing their respective economies.

Countries which would be included in such a scheme in the event that it materialised would be Afghanistan, India, Pakistan, Burma and Siam, and possibly Malaya. There would also be the possibility of Indo-China coming into the South Asia aid picture, provided the situation there was stable. The same applies to the Netherlands East Indies.

The decision to approach the problem from this particular geographical angle came after it became evident that Republican members of Congress were determined to try to bring China into the present economic aid plans.

State Department officials, while deploring the fact that the Republicans brought China in at this stage, nevertheless were reconciled that Chinese were currently slated for consideration and were thus eliminating from major consideration in the overall Asiatic picture as a unit.—United Press.

## Indonesia "Cease Fire" Dispute Talks Today

Batavia, Dec. 2.—The Dutch and Indonesian Republic delegations are expected to begin talks on Wednesday on board the United States Navy transport Renville, in an attempt to settle the Indonesian "cease fire" dispute under the supervision of the United Nations three-nation good offices commission.

The Renville, which dropped anchor in Batavia harbour today, has been placed at the disposal of the United Nations so that the conference may be held on strictly neutral territory.

Major Baden Abdul Kadir Wiratmodjo, an Indonesian who is the Deputy Lieutenant-General of the Netherlands East Indies, has been appointed chairman of the Dutch delegation, according to a Dutch communiqué issued today.

Jonker Van Vredenburg, Dutch Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Indonesia, who has taken a prominent part in the preliminary discussions with the United Nations three-nation good offices commission mediating in the Dutch-Indonesian dispute, has been appointed deputy chairman.

The other seven members include two Dutchmen, four Indonesians and one Chinese. Simultaneously with the release of the communiqué the Dutch announced that 12 repre-

## PALESTINE MAY BECOME ANOTHER BALKANS

### Warning By Egyptian Delegate To UN

London, Dec. 2.—The warning that for years to come the Near East, as the result of the decision to partition the Palestine, will be another Balkans from the point of view of peace and war, was uttered here today by Mohamed Hussein Heykal Pasha, the Egyptian delegate to the United Nations.

Heykal Pasha, who arrived in London today will leave for Cairo on Thursday. "My only hope," he said, "is that before the next session of the General Assembly of the United Nations, Britain, The United States and the other countries, will have found a way to universal peace like a United Federal Government of Palestine, proposed at the last moment of the conference, by France and Arab countries."

Heykal Pasha explained that the next step by the Arab countries will be discussed at the meeting of the Arab League in Cairo on December 12.

"Meanwhile, there are demonstrations in Palestine. In a month's time you cannot tell what will happen. There are about 1,000,000 Jews in the Middle East and Moslem countries. It is easy for any Government to keep order and to save the lives of all nationals be they Christian, Jew or Moslem, but I am afraid there will be boycotts of Jews throughout the Arab and Moslem world."

This, said Heykal Pasha, would have a great effect. "The Jews are first of all merchants and financiers," he said. "If they lack the sympathy of the people they cannot live economically or socially. That is why I still hope there will be found a way out of the dilemma which has been forced on us to a very great extent by the United States."

"Everybody wants the United Nations to succeed but nobody is doing anything to help it. As far as I can recollect, the whole session of the General Assembly produced nothing positive. We talked much but did nothing."

### ANTAGONISM

"Antagonism between the United States and Soviet Russia nullified everything except the Palestine question."

"Here they were in agreement, but as the Soviet Press has said, for reasons very different."

Heykal Pasha then concluded: "The partition would never have been effected but for American pressure on Latin America and on other countries which are in need of American dollars. I cannot believe that these votes will be considered valid."

Meanwhile, in Jerusalem two Jews were killed and other seriously wounded when attacked by Arabs on the Jaffa-Jerusalem Road tonight while riding in a military lorry, it was officially stated.

The Arabs set the lorry on fire but fled after British troops fired shots over their heads.

Another report says that British police made two baton charges against Arabs stoning Jewish shops in the Arab sector of Jaffa today.—Reuter.

**HQ BARRICADED**

Jerusalem, Dec. 2.—British troops barricaded military headquarters in the King David Hotel, Jerusalem, today when a crowd of Arab youths demonstrated against the partition of Palestine, tried to march to the hotel. The Arabs were headed off by the Palestine police before they reached the troops. Members of the Jewish defence organisation Haganah—still an illegal body—openly carried arms as they patrolled Jewish quarters.

Police in armoured cars battled with Arabs in Princess Mary Avenue in the heart of the city to keep them out of the Jewish areas.

Disorders began soon after the dawn start of a three-day protest strike by Palestine's estimated 1,200,000 Arabs against the United Nations decision to partition the Holy Land.

Smoke billowed skyward from about 50 Jewish shops which were set on fire by angry Arabs.

At least four Arabs and more than 12 Jews were wounded in the disturbances, unofficial reports said.

Four Arab youths, aged ten, 15, 16 and 19, were said to have suffered bullet wounds when attacking Jewish shops.

Arabs were reported to have fired on two Jewish buses near Hareh, 20 miles from Jerusalem, seriously wounding two Jewish drivers. The demonstrators set fire to a baker's van as they were forced from Princess Mary Avenue by a phalanx of more than 50 Palestine police.

**ROADS BLOCKED**

Jewish sources reported that Arabs in Jaffa, where a Jewish shop was set on fire earlier today, were putting up barricades to prevent Jews in any numbers from swooping into the city from the neighbouring town of Tel-Aviv. All traffic between Jerusalem and Tel-Aviv and Jaffa, was interrupted.

Some 300 Arabs were reported to have put up a road block between the Jewish town of Petah Tighva, near Tel-Aviv and Wilhema, five miles south, blocking traffic. A thousand demonstrators tossed torches into the British Institute at Zagazig, 40 miles north of Cairo, and fire completely gutted the building, a message from Alexandria reported.

The crowd made a bonfire of the Institute's library and manhandled the Egyptian secretary.

In Cairo and Alexandria more than 2,000 textile workers went on strike this morning as students staged demonstrations. Later the Alexandria textile workers returned to work when the management threatened that they would get no pay for the days on strike.

All secondary schools, pupils and university students, except for the faculty of medicine, continued to demonstrate though without incidents.

**"DUTY IS TO FIGHT"**

Abdul Rahman Azzam Pasha, the Secretary General of the Arab League, today told Cairo students: "It is the duty of all young Arab men to go to Palestine and fight. What is the duty of Arab youth but to fight."

Besides telling them to fight in Palestine, he added: "The Arabs conquered the Tartars and the Crusaders and they are now quite ready to defeat the new enemy."

Haganah, the Jewish National Defence Movement, had mobilised 10,000 men and women volunteers throughout Palestine tonight to line up with the British police in preparation for renewed Arab assaults.

(Continued on Page 4)

### EDITORIAL

## Waiving The Regulations

THE public will learn with some disquiet that a certain number of Chinese owned ships are being permitted to leave the harbour carrying passengers and cargo without being serviced by a qualified Chief Engineer. The official excuse advanced is that there exists a serious shortage of certificated engineers, and in consequence, if the authorities strictly applied the law, it would mean that many ships would not be able to sail at all. The exigencies of the moment might be acceptable as a reason for shutting one eye to the ordinances if they were truly stated. But the secretary of the China Coast Officers' Guild, who is in a good position to know how many employable qualified engineers and deck officers there are in Hongkong, emphatically denies there is any real shortage. His contention (and incidentally it is one which the Telegraph has had confirmed from independent sources) is that Chinese ship owners refuse to pay certificated engineers and deck officers the rates laid down by the Guild, offering instead a salary which no qualified mariner could reasonably be expected to take; whereafter the shipping owners claim there are no certificated officers available and plead extenuating circumstances for permission to take their cargoes of passengers and freight in and out of the Colony. It would appear that the Harbour Department has allowed this wool to be pulled over its eyes by some smart people who imagine regulations can be adapted to suit their convenience and their pockets. It

also seems that the Harbour Department possesses inadequate information about the availability of certificated engineers; for surely, if it were aware that four are now in Hongkong only too glad to sign on for proper wages, it would never permit Chinese-owned ships to leave the harbour without qualified engineers aboard. It should be the duty of the authorities before indulging in any relaxation of the regulations to make certain (a) that there really are no qualified ship officers available, and (b) whether shipowners have made every effort to meet the requirements of the law. If the Harbour authorities are satisfied that an owner has refused to offer a reasonable salary to a certificated engineer, and he then pleads for privileged treatment, it should be refused, and it should be made clear to him that he will never be given a permit until he has satisfied the law. Still debatable, of course, is whether the authorities are entitled to waive regulations under any circumstances. When one owner of a vessel appeared last week in court charged with violations of the Ordinance, the magistrate described it as a "very serious offence." We agree, and would regard it as even more serious where it concerns a ship that is carrying anything up to 400 passengers whose safety depends on expert seamanship both above and below decks. It must never become an established practice for regulations, created for the purpose of saving lives and property, to be set aside simply to enable river and coastal shipping to operate.



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AND ANOTHER WHICH EXISTS ONLY IN THE MIND.  
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"TILL THE END OF TIME"

AN RKO-RADIO PICTURE  
To-morrow: "THE SHOW-OFF"

Every Wednesday in the Telegraph:

Sitting on the  
Fenceby NATHANIEL  
GUBBINSI WAS taking my liver for  
a walk after a party. He  
was in a savage mood when  
we started, holding the  
gloomiest views on current  
affairs.  
If you read on you shall see  
how healthful exercise changed  
his outlook.

## 1st Mile

"Liver," I said. "What is your  
considered opinion of the world  
situation?""My considered opinion of the  
world situation," said Liver, "is that  
in a few years' time there will be  
no world at all.""Don't you think that's a rather  
pessimistic view to take?""Don't you think that's a pretty  
damn silly question?" snarled Liver.  
"Of course it's a pessimistic view.  
It's the most pessimistic view ever  
taken of the world since the world  
began.""What are your reasons for this  
view, Liver?""My reasons are so obvious that  
only an idiot would want them  
stated.""I am an idiot, Liver. I want them  
stated.""Ever since there were men on the  
earth they have tried to exterminate  
each other, but they have never  
caught up with the birth rate. Now,  
for the first time in history, they  
have the means of destroying each  
other completely.""But that doesn't mean that they'll  
do it, does it, Liver?""Yes it does," said Liver. "Give  
them tools and they'll finish the  
job.""You mean that with full know-  
ledge of what it is doing the human  
race will destroy itself?""Of course it will. It always  
knew what it was doing. Men are  
either homicidal or suicidal. Some-  
times both.""In the past men always thought  
a weapon would destroy their  
enemies and leave them alive. Won't  
it make a difference if they know  
it means the end of everything and  
everybody?""No. They still think they can  
get away with it. Otherwise, why  
make atomic bombs?""In one breath you say we shall  
destroy ourselves with full know-  
ledge of what we are doing. In  
another you say we think we shall  
get away with it—that is, destroy  
our enemies while we remain im-  
mune. Isn't that inconsistent?""Not when you're dealing with  
madmen, which means at least 90  
per cent of the human race. If one  
tribe with one idea wants to impose  
its views on another tribe with  
another idea, the fact that it means  
the destruction of both tribes won't  
stop them fighting.""By tribes? I hope you don't mean  
those two great countries, America  
and Russia.""I do. They are nothing but two  
big tribes with tribal instincts. And  
that goes for us, too. Until the  
tribal instinct is eliminated we shall  
never live at peace.""Even if a third world war hap-  
pens don't you think there will be  
a few left alive in some remote  
corner of the world to rear a new  
race of men?""There may be. But they won't  
live long. The earth will be  
scorched, the cattle will die, the  
rivers and seas will be poisoned.""Everywhere," said Liver, "there  
will be nothing to eat or drink for  
anybody. Not that I care at this  
moment."

## 2nd Mile

"How do you feel now, Liver?"

"Oh, not so bad. Lovely day,  
isn't it? Nice fresh wind.""Yes. But I suppose it doesn't  
matter what kind of a day it is with  
the world about to end at any mo-  
ment."

"The world about to do what?"

The new British settlers  
in EireTHEY LIKE THE FREEDOM  
AND THE LOW TAXES

by GWYN LEWIS

DUBLIN.  
IMMIGRATION into Eire  
from England is rapidly in-  
creasing. Hotels in the  
principal Irish towns that ex-  
pected to empty with the depar-  
ture of the half million  
summer visitors estimated to  
have come from the United  
Kingdom are still full.It is evident that many of these  
visitors intend to remain in Ireland.  
Estate agents say that they are  
now receiving more inquiries for  
properties of all kinds than when  
the trek began from England short-  
ly after the war.Then the demand was chiefly for  
large estates, such as those acquired  
by the Dukes of Westminster and  
Devonshire, Earl Fitzwilliam and  
numerous other peers.Now there is an additional de-  
mand from England for large and  
small urban houses and for shops  
and hotels.English settlements are springing  
up in the rural areas. Largest of  
these I found scattered along the  
30-mile long "Golden Vale" of  
South Tipperary, between 80 and  
100 miles from Dublin.Hunting men call it "The Land of  
the Noble Tipples."

## Men from India

This immigration has recently  
been swollen by arrivals of men  
whose careers in India ended with  
partition of that country.Senior officers from the Services  
are also settling in the "Vale" and  
other parts of Eire.An admiral, three generals, and  
two RAF group captains used one  
hotel, a guest house bought by a re-  
tired English major, near Clonmel,  
as a base from which they daily  
scoured the countryside for empty  
property.Immigrants are finding that Irish  
property values have quadrupled  
since 1939, with few houses for sale  
at below £5,000. They are paying  
up to £30,000 for property.This compares with the £27,000  
paid by the Duke of Westminster  
for his house, Fort William, just  
outside the "Golden Vale" in Co.  
Waterford, together with a racing  
establishment further north near  
Limerick, and the £20,000 given by  
Lord Deedes for Castle Bernard,  
Birr, Co. Offaly.

## In big houses

I found the new English colony  
living for the most part in large  
houses near the towns of Clonmel,  
Cahir, Fethard, Cashel, and Carrick-  
on-Suir, all in the "Golden Vale."Many of these houses were under-  
going repairs costing thousands  
of pounds, and until they are ready  
for occupation their new owners are  
living in hotels.Some are even carrying on farm-  
ing in this way on their new  
estates.Such extensive redecoration as I  
saw in progress would not be per-  
mitted in England, where £10 is  
the maximum that may be spent in  
six months.The limit in Ireland is £500.  
Most of the builders' materials are  
imported from England.Houses for which the Irish are  
obtaining thousands of pounds are  
often in a dilapidated state.

## Tired of lectures

Mr R. M. Craik-White, recently  
arrived from Sussex, was inspecting  
the work of redecoration being done  
to Ballymore House, near Cahir, for  
which he paid £15,000, when I  
asked him why he had come to  
England.He said: "I am a farmer who be-  
came tired of listening to lectures on  
farming by hordes of officials.""I also grew tired of all the form-  
filling that goes on in English farm-  
ing.""I took a degree in agriculture at  
Cambridge and came out of the  
Army with plans for farming at  
Ditching, Sussex. I came here in-  
stead, and have found freedom."Mr Craik-White's views were  
echoed by many other Englishmen I  
saw in Co. Tipperary.They scoff at bets being laid by  
Irish farmers that one Irish winter  
will be enough for the English set-  
tlers, who come mostly from Glou-  
cestershire, and Cheshire.The farming they now practise is  
totally different.It is easy money earned by buy-  
ing young cattle from poor land and  
turning them out to graze on their  
own richer pastures.Thus, a beast bought for £20  
within 18 months fetches up to £45  
when shipped to England.Irish farmers have to till 25 per-  
cent of their acreage, but they are  
largely graziers. While England is  
prepared to pay £4 a cwt. for cattle,  
they are likely to remain so.Nearer Dublin I visited fine  
Georgian mansions recently ac-  
quired by wealthy Englishmen, in-  
cluding former colliery proprietors  
who came over after nationalisation  
of the mines.Major J. B. Paget, who once held  
large coal interests, and now lives  
at the seaside town of Bray, in Co.  
Wicklow, said: "As I see it, there  
are four happy English-speaking  
nations—Australia, New Zealand,  
South Africa, and Eire. I came  
here because England is over-  
populated."His wife spoke to me of the  
"oceans of good food" obtainable in  
Ireland.

## Too-heavy taxes

Lord Harrington has been living  
with his wife and three children at  
their house near Patrick's Well, near  
Limerick, since the beginning of the  
year.His Elvaston Castle, near Derby,  
is now a training college for  
teachers.His agent, Mr F. R. Hubbard,  
who manages the earl's 4,000-acre  
English estate, said Lord Harrington  
had gone to Ireland because "he  
cannot afford to live in England and  
pay taxation of 19s. 6d. in the  
pound."Income tax in Ireland is only 6s.  
6d. in the pound, but, to escape Eng-  
lish income tax, permanent resi-  
dence in Eire is necessary."Nobody had hurt Hitler, yet he  
was always accusing others of crimes  
he intended to commit himself.""I think you are taking a rather  
pessimistic view of the situation.  
Russia is weak and impoverished.  
Although one acknowledges her  
military qualities, one has to realise  
that she can't afford war.""That's what they said about  
Germany.""It's no use quoting Hitler and  
Germany. Men have learned a lot  
since then.""I thought you were suggesting  
that they never learned anything.""On the contrary, bitter experience  
teaches them a lot. There is the  
example of America who has at last  
seen the futility of isolation.""I gather that after walking two  
miles you have come to the con-  
clusion that a third world war is not  
inevitable?""I never thought it was in-  
evitable."

## 3rd Mile

"How are you doing, Liver?"

"Fine. Never felt better in my  
life.""What do you think of the world  
situation now?""World situation? Is there a  
situation?""Only a little way back we were  
discussing the possibilities of a third  
world war.""Oh rubbish. Who wants war but  
a madman, anyway?""You don't think that 90 per cent  
of the world is mad then?""Of course not. The average man,  
who represents 90 per cent of the  
world's population, is sane, sound,  
and sensible. The salt of the earth.""Despite his sanity you don't think  
he will be led by fear and propa-  
ganda into an atomic war, which,  
I believe, you said would be the  
end of us all?""I'm sure I said nothing of the  
kind. The discovery of atomic  
energy and nuclear weapons in a new  
age of science and plenty.""At this moment we are groping  
in the dark. But we are groping  
upwards. On the other side of the  
hill is the shining plateau, the Utopia  
that men have dreamed about.""Soon there will be no more  
labour in the fields; no more labour  
in the factories; no more labour in  
the mines. Food grown by new  
scientific methods will be so abun-  
dant that it will be given away.""Factories will be run by a  
mechanical brain. This has already  
been suggested by an eminent  
scientist.""The mines will be closed because  
atomic energy will take the place of  
coal, and miners will find a more  
congenial occupation.""Soon men will live their own  
lives in their own way, and freedom  
from fear and want will be a reality.  
There will be no war because every-  
body will have enough, so there will  
be nothing to argue about, nothing  
to fight about.""Science will make life so easy  
that there will be no jealousies, no  
hatreds, no envious."

"Utopia is just round the corner."

"What about the Russian menace?"

"Russia?" said Liver. "Russia  
couldn't fight pussy.""Well, that's quite a speech,  
Liver. You ought to be in Parlia-  
ment.""I wouldn't mind being there now  
if they're serving a good lunch. Is  
that a little country hotel I see in  
the distance?""It is, Liver. Would you like a  
drink?""A pint of English ale would  
come down well after this splendid  
exercise. Maybe they would have  
some bread and cheese, and onions,  
too?""Maybe, Liver. But you'd better  
go easy on the onions. I'm sorry to  
say I'm taking you to another party  
tonight.""Why be sorry? There's nothing  
I would like better."

POCKET CARTOON

by OSBERT LANCASTER

BY THE  
WAY

## by Beachcomber

WANDERING round a book-  
shop the other day, I came  
across this sentence in a book  
about ballet: "A heavy bal-  
lerina can cast a shadow dark  
as a stain on the white perfec-  
tion of the mood."Palaunguennel! Don't I know it!  
My mind goes back to a certain  
performance of Le Ballet du Fer-  
blanier. The great choreographer  
Eugen Bulw was trying a new prima  
ballerina, Sonia Tumbelova having  
swallowed her false nose during a  
pas de chameau in "Triptolchka."The new dancer was an English girl  
from Gilton, a Miss Eurydice Flatt,  
who, of course, danced as Irina  
Konsatina. She was a weighty bit  
of goods, having played hockey for  
St. Gingeoph's as well as for Gilton.

Career wrecked

AS she came gulping up to  
the stage on the first night, a  
cardboard turret fell from the castle,  
and Serge Trouserin, who was sup-  
posed to embrace her, hesitated  
awkwardly. But Miss Flatt was full  
of self-confidence. Bearing down on  
her prey, she sent two archers  
staggering, collided with Knocid-  
mov, broke up the flower-pattern of  
the corps de ballet, and finally  
canonised into Trouserin, who fell  
over backwards. Thus did that  
bouncing girl cast a shadow dark  
as a stain on the white perfection of  
the mood. Bulw dismissed her. She  
returned to England, where she be-  
came lady chucker-out at the Cuban  
Orange, the most exclusive cesspit  
in the West End.

Government criticised

"A GOVERNMENT which seeks  
inspiration from the entrails  
of ferrets can hardly claim to re-  
present the people, or to be compe-  
tent to steer through the mael-  
strom of events. One can safely say  
that if our national effort during the  
war years had been at the mercy of  
such obscurantist whims and  
caprices, it would have gone hard  
with us. Mme. Zaphrona's methods  
are out of date."

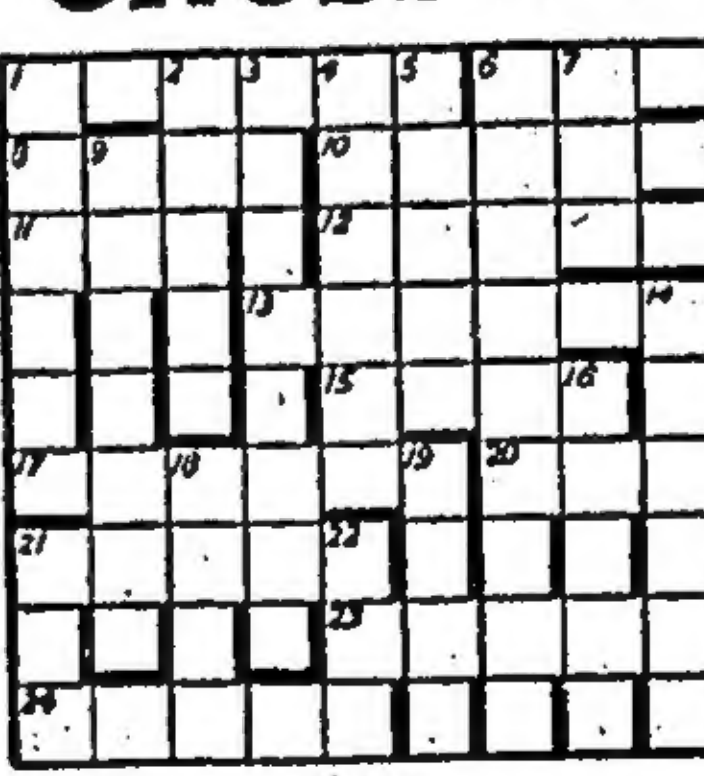
(Mr T. H. Saveloy at Nantwich.)

What on earth?

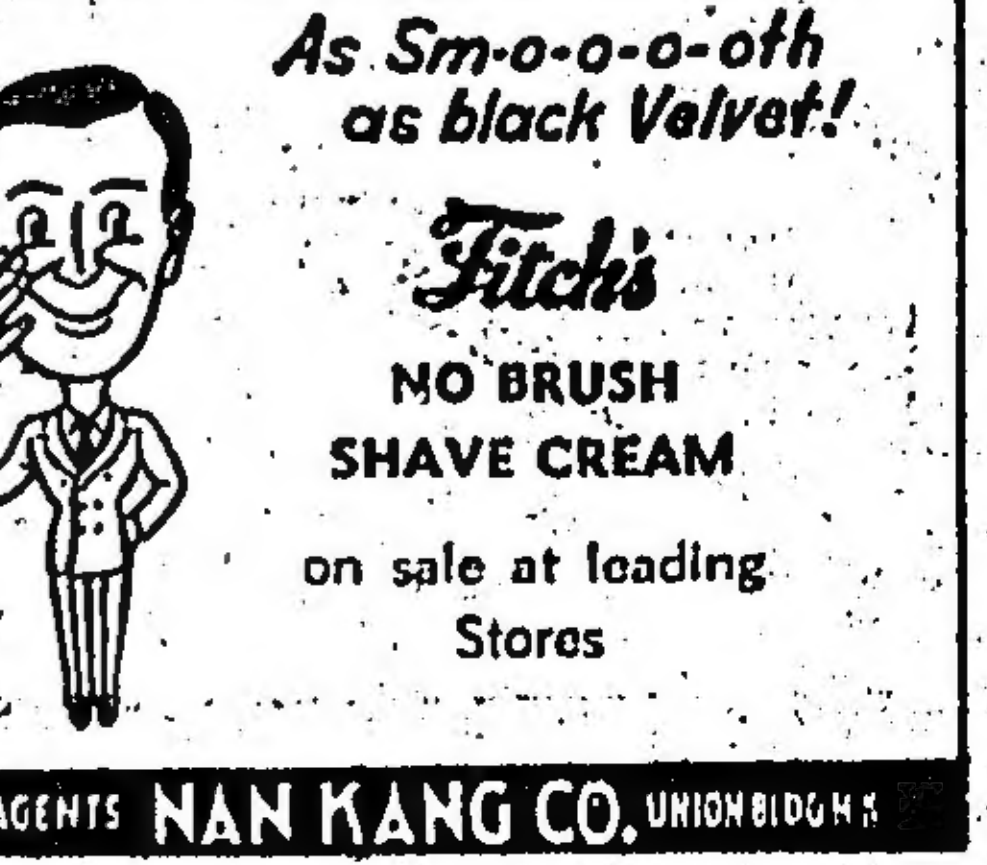
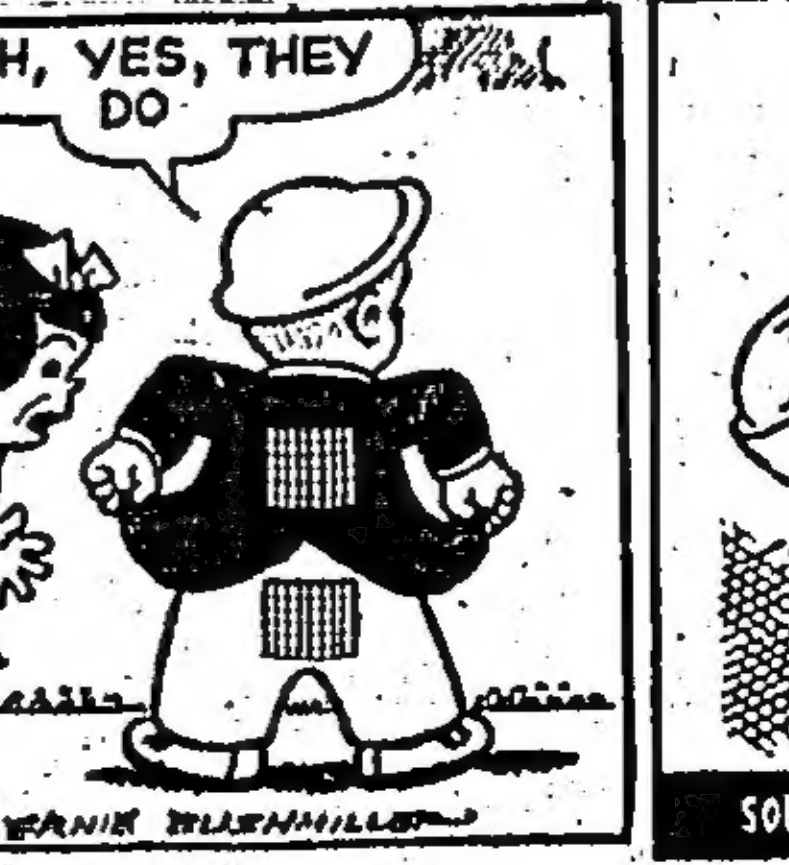
The average age of five babies  
born yesterday at Southampton is  
sixteen. The biggest of them was  
four and a half years old.

(News item.)

## CROSSWORD PUZZLE

1. (8) 1 Down. 20. Stop at it. (5)  
2. (6) 2 Down. 21. Sharp in a way. (5)  
3. (4) 3 Down. 22. The retention of. (5)  
4. (4) 4 Down. 23. Down. (5)  
5. (4) 5 Down. 24. Sort of grasper that  
takes in the whole shop. (8, 6)  
6. (4) 6 Down. 25. The standby for many a good  
soup. (8, 6)  
7. (4) 7 Down. 26. Pure to a company of enter-  
tainers. (8, 6)  
8. (4) 8 Down. 27. A plant of the acro-  
tus. (8, 6)  
9. (4) 9 Down. 28. A really very tiny. (8, 6)  
10. (4) 10 Down. 29. Yes to the Navy will give it. (4)  
11. (4) 11 Down. 30. One for such speed. (5)  
12. (4) 12 Down. 31. On the car it's usually under-  
foot. (8, 6)  
13. (4) 13 Down. 32. Avarice has a sticker rather  
than a dispenser. (8, 6)  
14. (4) 14 Down. 33. A solution of yesterday's puzzle. (8, 6)  
15. (4) 15 Down. 34. A word for a word. (8, 6)  
16. (4) 16 Down. 35. A word for a word. (8, 6)  
17. (4) 17 Down. 36. A word for a word. (8, 6)  
18. (4) 18 Down. 37. A word for a word. (8, 6)  
19. (4) 19 Down. 38. A word for a word. (8, 6)  
20. (4) 20 Down. 39. A word for a word. (8, 6)  
21. (4) 21 Down. 40. A word for a word. (8, 6)  
22. (4) 22 Down. 41. A word for a word. (8, 6)  
23. (4) 23 Down. 42. A word for a word. (8, 6)  
24. (4) 24 Down. 43. A word for a word. (8, 6)

## NANCY Patches That Are Matches





## Women BEAUTY ARTS

This Space Every Day  
By LOIS LEEDS



Posed by Maureen O'Hara for Lois Leeds.

Lois Leeds asks some questions but she answers them for you!

### DO YOU KNOW?

Do you know that Massachusetts has a law which says that the feet of school children must be examined by professionals? A good law, isn't it?

Do you know that more people complain of aching feet than of any other ailment except headache?

Do you know that for real comfort stockings should be at least half an inch longer than your longest toes? Saves stockings, too!

Do you know that cotton slips are now a fashionable rage? Cool and very comfortable under summer frocks.

Do you know that Brown is becoming a favourite colour for dinner dresses and housecoats? Wear your Amber beads with Brown.

Do you know that cold cream and fresh strawberry juice will make your skin look "good enough to eat"? Combine the cream and juice for a 20-minute refresher.

Do you know that Pink wedding gowns are very beautiful? And do you know that Green will make you look cool on a hot, hot day? Do you know that Water Lilies are the birth flowers for July-born women? Do you know that long scarves are very flattering? And do you know that several different scarves are being worn on a large Black hat? And, for fun, wear them all at once, twined and draped together. Do you know that a molasses milkshake is good for you? Try one and find out!

Anne Edwards

**FASHION. PSYCHOLOGY.** Practised by Angela Delange, Duchess of Kent's new dressmaker. She engaged plump mannequins (from a lumpy 16 to a thickening 36) for her dress-show. Says Delange: "My customers want to see what their clothes will look like on themselves—not on a figure-perfect mannequin."

**GLOVE ENTHUSIAST:** Pat Kite has three hundred pairs. Favourite trick is sewing pearls, sequins, beads on the back. Latest addition is a pair made from black ribbon. She has a little woman make them up from scraps of material to stop worrying your head about her coupons.

**MATCHED:** Genuine-blonde Audrey Kenny, 24, most photographed girl in London; and stockbroker Johnnie Hanson-Lawson, 38, bride's "something borrowed" was her tweed-velvet suit (she's been modelling it all week). Groom's present to bride, bag of golf clubs—his plus-2 handicap she doesn't play.

**FASHION DICTATOR:** Ex-fashion editor of Vogue, ex-stylist of Bourne and Holblingworth, because virtual Government style-boss. Her job: to pick clothes accessories, etc. from everywhere else in the world, to bring them back to teach British manufacturers their job. We thought they knew.

**NON-SPILL:** A bump on the head for a baby in the Berner family of Bromley, Kent, started an idea which ended up over the counter last week. Father, a mechanical engineer, put on sale a safety device to prevent prams tipping up.

## SIDE GLANCES

By Galbraith



"We'd better try again—you know how cross he gets if we let him oversleep on Saturday!"

## Huge Lottery For Britain Proposed

The London Sunday newspaper, The People, whose circulation exceeds 4,500,000, featured as its main front page story a report that a scheme was to be put before the British Government to float the biggest lottery the world has ever known to raise nearly £1,000,000,000 in foreign currency.

## RARE TOMBS FOUND NEAR PYRAMIDS

An extensive burial ground in Egypt, stretching from east to west for some two miles and dating between the 26th and 30th dynasties, or between 600 and 300 B.C., has yielded some remarkable relics as a result of excavations by the Farouk el Awal University Archaeological Association.

Some of the relics unearthed on this site, which is about two miles from the Great Pyramids of Giza, are of a type hitherto unknown. Four distinct patterns of tombs have been classified.

The first type has an entrance opening on to a short stairway leading down to a spacious vaulted chamber. Generally, the lower half of the walls is cut out of the rock while the upper half and the arched ceiling are built of stone from local quarries.

The vaulted chamber leads into a smaller one with a flat ceiling and a square hole in the centre of the floor leading down to the actual burial chamber.

### Further Excavations

In the second type, the smaller chamber has no ceiling, but looks out into a kind of open courtyard. Some of the tombs of this type are surrounded by a spacious tunnel which varies in depth between 12 and 18 feet.

A great deal of sand has filtered into the tunnel and further excavations will be made next season. It is believed that all the smaller burial chambers may be connected.

The third type of tomb consists of only one small chamber carved out of the rock and made to hold one or two sarcophagi which were placed in oblong recesses.

The fourth pattern of tomb is simply a recess cut into the rock, with one end curved to take the head of the sarcophagus.

Many of the tombs have been tampered with, but a few are intact and have yielded some fine examples of statuary, skillfully carved.

## PHILIPPINES AND CHINA

### SIMILARITY OF PROBLEMS

The Fukien Times, leading Chinese afternoon commercial daily in Manila, recently carried an article written by Brigadier General Carlos P. Romulo, Philippines chief delegate to the United Nations, in which he said China and the Philippines had similar aims in the global organisation.

"China and the Philippines are sisters, not merely because of geographical reasons, but only because part of Philippine culture finds its antecedents in Chinese classical civilisation, but also because both have suffered Fascist invasion and have endured long heartbreaking years of occupation," Romulo said.

"China and the Philippines can work together to help realise the aspirations of their Eastern brothers. But great as is the influence of both countries on events and movements in the East, neither China nor the Philippines can afford to overlook the magnitude of the task in the postwar world, which they must shoulder equally with the rest of their sister nations. For if the war has taught us anything, it is this—that no issue, however local it may seem to be, is in reality so. The problems that beset the West concern the East too, and must inevitably have repercussions in our part of the world," Associated Press.

## Check Your Knowledge

1. What name is given to a bottle-nosed dolphin?
2. In what waters is penril fishing carried on most extensively?
3. Locate the Mona Passage.
4. Who were Paolo and Francesca da Rimini?
5. Name the first place seen by travellers approaching Hawaii.
6. Is Bermuda part of the West Indies?

(Answers on Page 4)

The newspaper said that the scheme proposed the sale all over the world of 2,000,000,000 tickets, at £1 each and the giving away of just over half the amount collected in prizes.

This after sellers had deducted one percent would result in a profit to the British Treasury of £250,000,000, The People said.

Mr Dennis Smith, Chairman of the Commercial Bank of the Near East, who was said to have worked out the plan, was quoted as saying that it had the support of the biggest banks, insurance companies and finance houses.

Lord Catto, Chairman of the Bank of England, had also expressed an interest in the plan, which would be put before the Treasury, Mr Smith was quoted as saying.

### £100 Million First Prize

The first prize in the lottery would be "the staggering sum of £100,000,000" to be distributed among the holders of the tickets in the winning book of 1,000 tickets.

There is at present no reason to suppose, however, that the British Government has changed its long-standing decision not to lend official sanction to the floating of lotteries. A reply to a question in the House of Commons recently supported this point of view.

The Home Secretary was asked whether he would consider legislation to reintroduce "a system of state lotteries on a wide and varied scale" so that the large amount of money which the British people spent annually on games of chance, betting, sweepstakes and football and other pools, might be "encouraged into more publicly beneficial channels."

### Non-Conformist Opposition

The Home Secretary's written reply was brief and to the point. It consisted of one word "No."

No state lotteries have been run in Britain since the 18th century. The one objection is believed to be the opposition of the non-conformist churches, reported to carry several millions of votes, to gambling on conscientious grounds.

It was understood in London that Lord Catto knew nothing whatever of the world lottery scheme."

## HIS JOB IS TO TRAVEL BACKWARDS

While the troubled world moves forward at a mad pace, John H. Gutson travels backwards every day in the week. He likes it that way.

Gutson is a pilot or "back-up" man for the Chicago and North-western Railway. His friends call him "Wrong Way Gutson" and he is sure he has travelled backward more miles than any man who breathes.

He's been backing up for 30 years, piloting trains from the station to the yards on the west side of Chicago for servicing and repair. In all that time he has travelled 55,000 miles in reverse—equal to twice around the world.

Added up, that is more miles than his railway, which is going on 100 years old, went forward during the first 10 years of its existence.

"It doesn't bother me," he said. "As a matter of fact I don't have any trouble at all walking forward when I get off the run."

The 54-year-old Gutson, although he is on the job seven days a week, has only about 15 miles a day on the job.

The back-up man has been on the job 38 years, and during the first eight years on the road he went "straight." In those days he was what is known as a "freight broker." He added that he didn't think he would be able to push a train forward anymore.

"Besides," he added, "When you have that kind of a run you are on the road a lot. I get home every night in the week. I'm not even sure I could go straight again. I'd probably foul things up."

"Let the world roll forward. Everybody concerned is safer with me running things backward. I know my way around that way."

## Rupert and the Three Guides—38



## McKENNEY ON BRIDGE

Double Asks For Specific Suit Lead

By WILLIAM E. MCKENNEY

FOR the first time in the history of the world championship Masters' pair event, the von Zedtwitz gold cup went to the middle west, when Frank Weisbach of Cincinnati, O., and Allen Harvey of Louisville, Ky., led the field at the end of four sessions. Today's hand was defended in the tournament by Weisbach in the North and Harvey in the South position.

"The double of a three no trump contract usually asks partner to lead the first suit bid by dummy. Many players employ this convention against slam contracts also. Harvey had failed to open

Weisbach		Harvey	
73	W	932	N
K852	E	AQ643	S
84	S	J1098	E
97652	Dealer	None	
Tournament—Both vul.			
South	West	North	East
Pass	1♠	Pass	2♣
Pass	2♠	Pass	3♣
Pass	4♠	Pass	4♣
Double	Pass	Pass	Pass
Opening—4♠			10

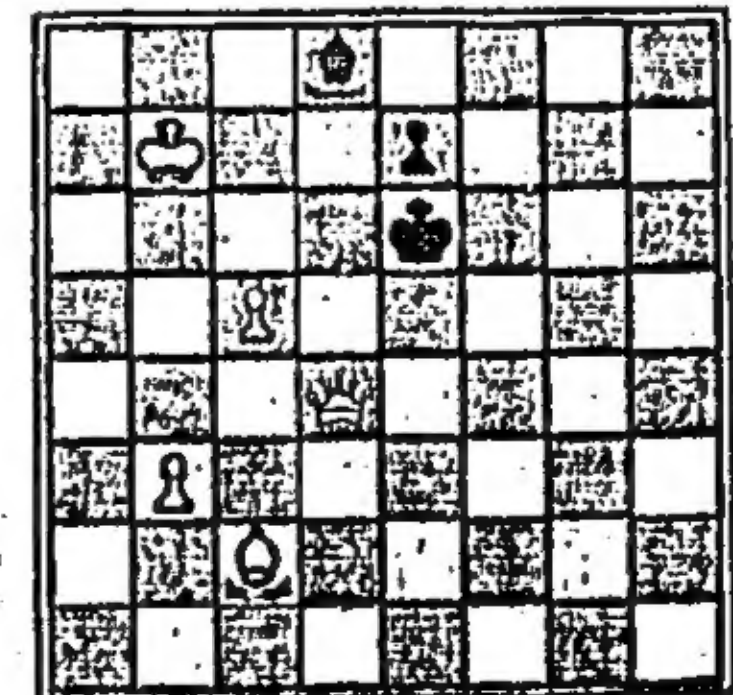
the bidding. When the opponents reached four-spades, he thought that he could defeat the contract with the right opening lead. He gambled, therefore, that when he doubled four spades, his partner would read that he wanted the club suit led.

The club happened to be a natural opening for North to make, and Harvey trumped. He then cashed the ace of hearts and Weisbach gave him the eight-spot; so Harvey led a small heart which North won with the king. Another club was led back, and the contract was down one.

If Harvey had come into the bidding with hearts at any time, as many players would, his partner would have opened a heart and the contract would not have been defeated. Harvey likes to bid distributional hands, but having both majors, he left there was no reason for hurrying into the bidding.

## CHess PROBLEM

By C. SCHAFERLING  
Black, 3 pieces.



White, 5 pieces.  
White to play and mate in three.  
Solution to yesterday's problem:  
1. Kc-B3, any; 2. Q, 4, or B (ch. or dis ch) mates.

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ROSAMUND JOON PAMELA KELLING  
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Adapted from George Simenon's Story "Nehven-Diepe"  
With WILLIAM MARTHELL, MARCEL DALIO, MARGARET BARTON  
Produced by VICTOR SKUTZKY  
Directed by LANCE COMPTON  
"CONSCIENCE DOES MAKE COWARDS OF US ALL"

**FILM STUDIO IN A CELLAR**  
What is probably one of the most original film studios in the world started recently in London—in the cellar of a bombed building.  
Little else but cellar is left and the company, International Motion Pictures, is the latest and youngest producing company in Britain. It means the realisation of a dream of two young men.  
Harry Reynolds, a producer who was working with the American Army Film Unit during World War II, and Cyril Brisow, cameraman on war documentaries, are the two who have for years been planning to show the world that films could be produced without tremendous costs—that moderately priced, modest pictures could be just as good and successful as the super-mammoth epic of the year.  
Although the sets are cramped and stuffy, the company nevertheless plans to produce four feature films a year at a cost of something like £30,000.  
**They Gave their Lives.**  
**We, too, may give through the HONGKONG WAR MEMORIAL FUND**  
Send your donation to the Hon. Treasurers  
Lowe, Dingham & Matthews  
Mercantile Bank Bldg.



**DAB & FLOUNDER . . . . by WALTER**

A "TO TAI" PROVISION STORE which is affiliated to the Company will also be opened for business at the same place commencing Dec. 1, 1947.